

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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## NEWS OF SPOKANE FREE SPEECH FIGHT

At the present time no active work is being done in the Free Speech fight. The committee charge has decided to forego activities for the present, thereby giving many of those who have served terms in the "bull-pen" a change of scenery. They are also waiting the arrival of new recruits who are on the way.

George Flynn is holding very successful meetings in Turner Hall whenever it is obtainable. The only hall in Spokane which it is possible for the I. W. W. to rent. Meetings are held in the nearby cities, all marked with success. At the present time Miss Flynn has been to British Columbia, where she will fill dates, and raise funds to carry on the battle for Free Speech, Free Press, Free Assembly and the right to organize.

The trials of Thomas Whitehead, John M. Grant, Otto Just, Hartwell Shipper, Charles Grant and George Speed mark the close of the first trial. They were sentenced to six months in the county jail, after the jury, composed of "prominent business men," had been out ten minutes.

Those Who Convicted Them.  
J. H. Tiley  
W. H. Wiscomb  
A. G. Ansell  
M. G. Dunbar  
M. M. Dickinson  
E. A. Winchester

Twenty-four men up to date have been tried and sentenced, on the charge of criminal conspiracy, as follows: Thompson, Wilson, Foote, Wilson, Cousins, Pancer, Whitehead, Speed, Pannors, Douglas, Gatewood, Bailey, Just, Shipper, Foss, Reese, Roe, Fisher, Amundsen, Grant, Reed, Brazier and Flynn.

The brutalities of the police, who slugged and starved and sweated the members of the I. W. W., still continue. The following information has reached us from the inside, where, despite the cruelties of the police, the members have the spirit which marked our side of the fight ever since the struggle was first presented.

The members still confined in the city bastille are organized themselves, hold regular meetings twice a week, at which great enthusiasm is shown. The one meeting is for the conducting of whatever business there is to transact, and from the statement of the Fellow-Worker amounted to considerable. The other is strictly propaganda meeting, and this is not without its effect, as there are a considerable number of men confined who are not members of the I. W. W. As a result of agitation many of these men have declared their intention of joining the Industrial Workers of the World.

At these meetings the members of the jail resound with the strains of the "Red Flag" and other revolutionary songs.

Rules and regulations have been established, and a president elected. The customary I. W. W. discipline, so remarkably in evidence throughout the progress of the fight, is evidence at all times. In fact, the discipline was so remarkable and the meetings so successful that the police came to the conclusion that there must be some leaders amongst the prisoners. As a result William Jones of Los Angeles, better known as "Volcanic Sulphur Smoke," and William E. Foster, who was sent to Spokane as a representative of "The Workman's Paper," were grabbed and placed in the "straw box." This did not stop the holding of further meetings, however. In fact, it had the effect of stimulating the remainder to greater activities.

As was demonstrated throughout the street, the fellow-workers once more proved the worth of the I. W. W.—that they depend on no leaders. The meetings went on just as before, a new chairman and secretary being appointed to fill the place of the two fellow-workers who had been hustled off to the strong arm of the law.

The Salvation Army freaks who visit the jail weekly are totally ignored. The police, being unable to break the spirit of the fellow-workers by simply hustling off one of the supposed leaders, removed three of the prisoners and placed them on a bread and water diet. This naturally incensed the remainder, but suspecting some police were about to break their organization spirit, they did nothing further than to wait developments. After four days of a bread and water diet, the thirteen who had been segregated from the remainder precipitated matters by declaring a hunger strike.

When and Burns hastened down to inquire the meaning of it. The last hunger strike had been such a terrible affair that the police had no intention of precipitating another. It was this fear which brought Sullivan and Burns down post-haste. Upon the demands being made known to the chief of police they were immediately granted. In view of the fact that the police have stubbornly refused any demands made by the I. W. W., this was considered quite a victory. They know the members of the Industrial Workers were all determined men, and rather than face consequences similar to those of the last hunger strike, they conceded the demands made.

Some more of the dirty work of "Gorilla" Whitehead was exhibited when this notorious character chained three of the I. W. W. members to a break rock to a telegraph pole. The rest of the I. W. W. members who were chained immediately threw down their tools and went on a sympathetic strike, refusing to work as long as the fellow-workers were chained to the pole.

The strikers were then marched back to the jail and thrown in the dungeon, leaving the members chained to the pole in the cold and cold. When the "Gorilla" returned the rest of the gang announced that they were



Pensioned for the Faithful Service Rendered His Masters, the W. W. P., Etc.

also on a "strike" and threw down their tools. These were also marched back to the bastille. The following is a characteristic remark of this human degenerate: "They ought to throw the whole bunch in the dark hole for ten days, but the way things are run around here they'll be eating mince pie for supper."

Kennett, Cal., Jan. 18, 1910.

Enclosed find money order for \$2.50 for 100 Workers received. Am also enclosing a clipping from Chico, Cal. Enterprise, and will state that we were shown a good time while in that city. We now number eight recruits for the Spokane fight. We are holding meetings in all towns we reach, and will say that the slaves are beginning to take notice of things and the way will soon be clear for a solid working class, organized under the banner of the I. W. W. Yours for Freedom.

AUGUST WALQUIST,  
Chairman Spokane Recruits.

## STEEL STRIKE ON AT HAMMOND

As a result of a long series of grievances over one thousand employees of the Standard Pressed Steel Company, at Hammond, Ind., are out on strike. The plant had been closed all during the strike, and when it began operations about three months ago there was a general reduction in wages amounting on an average to about 20 per cent.

The men were also compelled to pay back rent for company houses for the time during which the plant did not operate. This rent was deducted from the pay roll, so that several men were compelled to work for weeks without pay. A system of payments was introduced that made it impossible for the men to know what their wages were at the end of each week, and there were general charges that sums were deducted from the envelopes by the company, even after they had been made up for payment. Many of the men allege that they envelopes were found short of the sum marked upon them.

A committee was sent to the superintendent to place their grievances before him. Instead of listening to their complaint, he seized the spokesmen and violently ejected him from the room.

As a result, a strike was called, and up to the present time the plant has been completely tied up. The work of organization was done by members of the Industrial Workers, who came from McKees Rocks for that purpose, and who now have charge of the strike.

### WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE.

If one would see a flock of pigeons working with might and main gathering together a pile of corn and then turning it all over to one pigeon, and that pigeon the poorest and weakest in the lot, reserving nothing for themselves, and then sitting around all the winter shivering and starving, while the other was devouring, throwing about and wasting the fruits of their toil; and if one pigeon more hardy than the rest, should, when driven by the pangs of hunger, dare to touch a grain, the rest springing upon him and tearing him limb from limb, would have a fair example of what mankind is doing at the present day.—Dr. Paley.

## SECOND CONVENTION PITTSBURG DISTRICT

Twenty-six delegates, representing five local unions, were in attendance at the second convention of the Pittsburgh district union of the I. W. W., held in McKees Rocks, Sunday, January 9.

The convention was called together at 2 o'clock by the district organizer, Joseph J. Eitor, who explained the situation and the work done in the district during the past three months. Several new unions had been organized, and with the exception of one or two smaller organizations all the locals were in a flourishing condition. A great part of the work had been done among foreign speaking elements, and their numbers were increasing, especially in the iron and steel locals at McKees Rocks and Butler. Packing house workers in Allegheny had recently organized and their union gave promise of a large membership in the near future. Two branches of another steel workers' local had just been formed in Pittsburgh, and was forging ahead in spite of the efforts of the company to prevent the work of organizing. The A. F. of L. with all its noise, had been unable to accomplish anything, as it has lost the confidence of the workers in the steel industry.

The convention with H. A. Goff in the chair and Herman Lettkowitz as secretary, then took up for consideration the different matters before it.

The question of finances and the per capita tax to the district union occasioned a great deal of discussion. A motion was finally carried to fix the per capita from the local unions at two cents per member per month, and to request the general executive board of the I. W. W. to remit five cents of the per capita to the general organization, in order that it might be used in the district to promote the work of organization. It was also voted to send an appeal to the locals of the district to raise funds for organization work.

A new district executive committee was elected for the ensuing three months, as follows: Williams, Goff, Spindler, Schmidt, Spunar.

It was moved and carried to elect a district organizer and an assistant organizer, it being necessary to secure some one for the latter office who could speak several languages. J. J. Eitor and Jos. Schmidt were chosen for the respective positions. Salaries of the two organizers were fixed by the convention at a limit not to exceed \$18.00 a week for each, and transportation in addition.

Herman Lettkowitz was elected secretary of the executive committee, without salary. In view of this fact and that the secretary could not devote his entire time to the work, it was voted that the organizer should handle the funds of the executive committee during the next three months.

The question of the new paper, Solidarity, its policy and its relation to the district union, were subjects of extended discussion. Delegate Williams, as a member of the Solidarity Press Committee, explained in detail the situation with regard to the paper, and showed that it

was entirely under control of the I. W. W. in New Castle, and that the impression that its affairs might be involved with those of the Socialist Party, was erroneous. The policy of Solidarity was not only to satisfy its subject matter the membership of the I. W. W., but also to attract the larger mass of workers who are feeling their way toward industrial unionism; and that, judging by the responses coming from all elements and from all parts of the country, it was succeeding in its purpose. The discussion, participated in by a number of delegates, resulted in a better understanding, and the assurance from the delegates that each one would do all in his power to help make the paper a success.

The convention adjourned at 6 o'clock with the feeling in the minds of all delegates that the next three months would see a substantial growth in our organization.

H. H. WILLIAMS,  
Delegate Local 297.

## SOMETHING DOING AT SAN PEDRO

There has been something doing here in San Pedro in the last few days. Fellow Workers Shea and Lefferts, two "jawsmiths" of the Los Angeles locals, have been down here peddling the "real dope." As a result there has been launched a new local, starting with thirty-nine charter members. They are as fine a wide-awake bunch of militant working men as you would wish to meet. The future for Industrial Unionism looks bright for this locality.

All the boys unite in saying the last issue of the "Worker" is the real stuff, and we expect to have bundle orders as soon as we get a little larger.

There is a large army of unemployed here. Some are working only a few days a week, while others are unable to find any kind of work at all, many being on the verge of starvation. The cost of living is high. On the "government breakwater" which the California Construction Company is building, the conditions are as follows: A. Alpert worked four days, including Sunday, at \$2 per day; was paid \$3.90; hospital fee, 50 cents. Time check discounted at 10 per cent at the State Bank of San Pedro.

Mike Foltins worked one-half day and received no pay after being hired at \$2.25 per day. He was told to go into the water and work, but refused owing to the poor pay, and as a result was fired.

Martin Puting was hired for \$2 per day for eight hours; worked 12 days, received time check for \$21. Although hired to work only eight hours per day was compelled to work nine. In order to have his time check cashed he was forced to pay 25 per cent discount to local grocery store. The sleeping quarters on this job are filthy. The grub is fair.

The wages in the city lumber yards are as follows: Thirty cents per hour for steady work; longshore work, 30 and 35 cents per hour, work several days a week if you are a big, strong "hunkie."

The Pacific Lumber Co. at Wilmington have installed the monorail system of handling lumber at their plant, which means the displacement of men, mules and trucks, a saving of about 75 per cent of the labor previously employed.

C. R. NEELY,  
Rec. Secretary.

## ADDRESS TO PUGET SOUND LOGGERS

Fellow-Workers:  
There are twenty thousand Loggers on Puget Sound alone. There are many more wage-workers working in the sawmills. The industry from which you derive your miserable existence (the lumbering industry) is the principal industry on the Sound. Thousands live well from the product of your toil, while a few captains of the industry are rich, and you are to a great extent, a bunch of tramps, hitting the trail from place to place, with longing expectations that the hours in the next camp won't be so long, or the food so poor.

There is no place in America where logs can be gotten out as cheap as right here on Puget Sound, and there is no other place in the world where men work so hard and as many hours a day to make wealth for others. Logs were raised in price on Oct. 1st \$1.00 a thousand. That \$1.00 a thousand will pay every logger his present wages, which leaves the rest as profit to your boss. Your boss will get the money and you will get the work, and the right to be a tramp, and pack your bed on your back, and give your dollar every few days to the employment shark (who will cut it up with your boss) just to let you know who is the boss.

The last camp that the organizer was in, the foreman said that he had 46 men and that he had taken out 146,000 feet that day. The raise in the price of logs which took place on the 1st of October will pay the 46 men!

Your boss is organized, and they all stick together like brothers, because competition among them don't pay. They raised the price of logs with organization, because they own the logs and the land, and the people are waiting timber. We know you don't want any lumber because you have no home. You are too busy in making homes for your masters to bother about any home for yourself. You have no logs to sell, and own no land, but you have something to sell that the boss must have, as he would starve to death: "That is your labor-power."

When you organize that labor power you will then tell the boss how many hours you will work each day, and what you are going to get for it. The boss don't want you to organize, and the most of you seem to be willing to do just what the boss wants you to do. Why is your boss afraid to see you industrially organized? Why does he get so abusive and venomous when a workman comes to your camp to speak to you? Did you ever see him get afraid of some preacher who came to pray, or a politician that wanted you to vote for the interest of the boss? Don't you really believe that he is afraid that if you were organized you might want something? Shorter working hours, for instance, or more pay. You might make him come to the union hall for his men, instead of the employment sharks. You might all go out on strike for better food, or bathrooms, your own doctor and hospital. Then when the shingle weavers would strike you might help them by refusing to get out logs for scabs.

Your boss is absolutely correct in not wanting you to organize. Do you think he wants to lose any profits? Why, he would be a fool. Your boss holds his meeting in the Yukon expedition buildings, or in some clubroom, to the music of the popping corks; and after his meeting is over the wage-workers of the country pay for the cork popping and then some.

You are not allowed to hold a meeting in your bunkhouse where you are paying board and room rent. You can gamble or get drunk, but don't have the organizer around. That's a bad thing. Of course, you are free. It would be an insult to tell you that you were not. You see, this is a free country, where working men have nothing, fight for their country ("Their Bosses' Country"). Many of you are belonged to the Royal Loggers a few years ago and got robbed of your money. Your boss was in it, too. It was not a labor union. It was an insurance swindle, and America is loaded up with insurance swindles. The Royal Loggers was purely a local affair, while the I. W. W. is now established in several countries.

The workers in France who are industrially organized and in with the I. W. W., have just forced the French government to release from prison all of the men who were incarcerated because of their activity in the Industrial Union movement. They also forced the French government to discharge the minister of public works from the government. The I. W. W., in Goldfield, Nevada, forced the wages of railroad laborers from \$1.75 for 10 hours to \$4.50 for 8 hours. I. W. W. loggers in Western Montana forced their wages up \$5.00 and \$10.00 a month and their daily hours of work to 10 hours a day.

You men are working from 9 to 14 hours a day in the camps, and so far have made no effort to better your condition. The Industrial Union movement cannot be hamstringing because some insurance grafter robbed you. The I. W. W. loggers are now established in California, in Portland, Ore., in Vancouver, B. C., and in Seattle. The delegate system is in vogue, and delegates will be established in each camp as the union progresses. At present there are 50 delegates in the camps on Puget Sound. The delegate keeps in touch with the secretary in

(Continued on Page Three.)

## Important Notice

Until further notice The Industrial Worker will be published at Seattle, Wash. :: Address all communications to The Industrial Worker, P. O. Box 1443. :: ::

# Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith, Are Still In Jail

## INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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F. R. Schiele, Acting Editor  
W. J. Morris, L. U. No. 382  
A. Wageman, L. U. No. 178  
C. Olson, L. U. No. 432

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Entered as Second-Class matter, Dec. 21, 1909,  
at the Postoffice at Seattle, Wash., under the  
Act of March 3, 1879.

It is evident that Bingham of New York  
knew what he was talking about when he said  
that the policeman's club was bigger than the  
Constitution. As witness Spokane.

The police preservers of "free speech" say:  
"If you want to speak, go hire a hall." And  
then they go around to the owners of public  
halls and warn them that if they rent the halls  
for "free speech" they will be thrown in jail.  
Liarhood for this American administration of  
American liberty in Spokane!—Labor World.

Magistrate Olmstead of New York city, speak-  
ing to strikers who appeared in court against a  
strike breaker: "You are on strike against God  
and nature, whose prime law is that man shall  
earn his bread in the sweat of his brow; you  
are on strike against God." Think it over, fel-  
low-workers, think it over!

Mrs. Belmont in speaking to the girl strikers  
said that should the thousands of working girls  
throughout the country quit work suddenly—  
go out on a general sympathetic strike—the  
shirt-waist girls would get any terms they  
might ask. Quite right. Let the girls follow  
out this advice; they have already lost the  
support of the "king's" daughter for being too  
radical, and by this action they might also lose  
the support of Mrs. Belmont, but at any rate,  
they'd win the strike.

Messenger boys are to be abolished by the  
telegraph and telephone monopoly now form-  
ing under the guidance of "King" Morgan. The  
pluties have obtained possession of a device  
that will enable the telephone subscriber to  
write a dispatch on an electrical machine,  
which will reproduce it simultaneously in the  
telegraph office, making "de kids" unnecessary.  
Along with this comes the introduction of news-  
paper vending machines; bootblack stands ei-  
lectrically operated are already in use; so it  
looks as if "de kids" were going to lose out  
all around.

The legislature of New South Wales has  
passed a bill making any employer or laborer  
who instigates a strike or lockout liable to a  
year's imprisonment. This action was taken  
because of the demoralization caused in the  
recent coal strike, where the workers, to a large  
extent understanding the principles of Indus-  
trial Unionism, threw down their tools and re-  
fused to return to work unless their demands  
were granted. It was only through the failure  
of the miners of other districts, and chiefly  
through the action of the water-front workers of  
Sydney, who, led by the safe, sane and conserva-  
tive Mr. Hughes of the Gompers stripe, re-  
fused to quit work and come out and aid their  
striking fellow-workers, that the strike did not  
result in a complete victory for the miners.  
However, the miners showed a splendid front,  
many of the manufacturing firms were com-  
pelled to close, for several days the lights were  
out, being mostly gas, and the tramway ser-  
vice greatly hampered.

If by so simple a means a legislature can  
end labor troubles, other countries will quickly  
follow suit. The law, being controlled by the  
economic interests it is made for the shirkers  
and not for the workers. Although worded so as  
to include both employer and employee, it is  
the latter that it is aimed at. There is nothing  
in the law to prevent the employer from reduc-  
ing wages or increasing hours until the burden  
becomes unbearable to the worker. Then, ac-  
cording to the law, labor could not protest by  
a strike. Labor problems are not solved in  
that way. It is only when an organized work-  
ing class takes possession of the means of pro-  
duction and distribution that labor conflicts  
shall cease to be.

**ABOUT CHANGING ADDRESSES.**  
We have in this office several notices from  
the postoffice authorities stating that papers  
cannot be delivered because the addressee has  
"Gone," "Moved," "Left no address," "Unclaim-  
ed," etc. We make it a practice, upon the re-  
ceipt of one of these cards notifying us to dis-  
continue the paper, as further copies will be  
destroyed, to drop the subscriber a card. In  
many instances we get no reply whatever,  
neither the paper returned, nor sent. The next  
thing that comes in is a complaint that the paper  
is not received. So we get it "coming and go-  
ing."

All subscribers should remember in writing  
in for a change of address to give the old as  
well as the new. There are many names ex-  
actly alike on our mailing list, and unless this  
is done it is impossible to make the change.  
There are several thousand names on our mail-  
ing list, and it is impossible to go over the  
same to ascertain where the subscriber's paper  
was formerly addressed to. We keep getting  
requests to change "John Smith's" address to  
"John Smith" moved from. Then the trouble  
begins. Let all subscribers remember this—  
to write their name and address plainly,  
always giving the old address as well as the  
new in writing in for a change.

In sending in money for payment of subs do  
not send private bank checks, as we have often  
to pay exchange on same. Secure postoffice  
money order if possible.

**"PURE AND SIMPLE" MORRISSEY.**  
When the panic struck, railroad revenues  
dropped like the mercury in a cold wave; ex-  
penses kept up. To cut expenses down by cut-  
ting wages meant a probable strike. In this  
emergency some wise man remembered that a  
great authority had estimated that a quarter of  
the huge coal bill of the railroad companies  
could be saved by the expert and careful firing  
of locomotives. The managers went to the  
men and put the case straight up to them.  
"Stop throwing big chunks of coal off onto the  
right of way in order to save the trouble of  
breaking it up," they told the fireman. "Be  
more careful in handling freight," they said to  
the brakemen and handiers; "and save us a  
few millions in damage claims." "Have all or-

ders and way-bills ready, so that trains won't  
be delayed," they suggested to the station  
agents; "then perhaps we can wiggle through  
without cutting wages."

For almost the first time in railroad history  
labor leaders and corporation executives sin-  
cerely worked together in a common cause.  
They found that a ton of coal a day could be  
saved in firing a freight locomotive. Men of all  
classes in the service did their work more ef-  
ficiently and more economically. The threaten-  
ed cut in wages was avoided. And so, when  
the call came to face a new and common "em-  
emy" men and managers lined up together at  
the Chicago meeting.

"We want to teach railroad employes, first of  
all, that they are vitally interested in stopping  
the flood of hostile legislation as are the rail-  
road corporations themselves. They want to  
keep wages up—to get them increased. But  
out of every dollar taken from the railroad  
treasury 42 cents comes from their possible  
wage fund. At least one out of every dozen  
men, women and children in the United States  
lives directly from some railroad company. You  
can't hurt the railroads without hurting them-  
selves. They are to be our missionaries—one mil-  
lion six hundred thousand of them directly em-  
ployed. And they will make good missionaries,  
too, because they are the most intelligent, as  
well as the best paid class of labor in the world.  
The average railroad man gets six hundred and  
forty dollars a year as opposed to five hundred  
and fifty dollars, the average earning of men  
employed in manufacture."

Well, fellow-workers, what do you think of  
this? "Huge coal bills saved by careful firing."  
Never seem to remember that the more coal  
saved the less work there is for coal min-  
ers. The poor railroad corporation! They'd  
have had to go into bankruptcy if Morrissey  
and his brotherly love working men hadn't  
tidied them over the panic. Stop throwing big  
chunks of coal off, be more careful in handling  
freight, indeed! Why a revolutionary working  
class would realize that in these very requests  
are exposed the weak and vulnerable points of  
the corporations and would go right after them.  
"You can't hurt the railroads without hurting  
the railroad employes," says Morrissey. Then  
according to his own argument, there isn't the  
slightest excuse for existence that any of the  
brotherhoods or railroad internationals can pro-  
duce. In fact, when we accept his own figures  
of six hundred and forty dollars a year as the  
earnings of the average railroad man, we wonder  
if an excuse for existence can be offered by  
them under any circumstances.

If they are the best paid workers in the land  
and these are their tactics, then the reasons for  
an aggressive, revolutionary union among the  
railroad workers is all the more apparent. A  
union where an injury to one worker is the  
concern of all; a union where not the welfare  
of the boss but higher wages and shorter hours  
for themselves is the concern of the member-  
ship every day in the year; a union that real-  
izes that labor produces all wealth and railroad  
corporations are useless parasites on the backs of  
labor. The sooner we overthrow them the  
sooner will we do away with panics and enjoy  
real freedom and prosperity in these United  
States. P.N.

### MODERN SLAVERY.

As a consequence of his desire for life and  
the means that make it certain and pleasant,  
man has ever turned his attention to the con-  
quest of nature, reducing vegetable and animal  
life to his control. His conquest does not  
end here. Ever has man enslaved his fellow;  
he has sought to make his own career upon  
earth pleasant and more certain by compell-  
ing others to toil for him. In its more primi-  
tive stages slavery was enforced by the owner-  
ship of the man. In its later and more refined  
stages it is carried on by the ownership of the  
things from which man must live. The rulers  
no longer have the right to buy and sell the  
man, to send him here and there to suit their  
will. They simply have the power to dictate  
the terms upon which he can stand upon the  
earth. With the mines, the forests, the oil,  
the harbors, the railroads, and the really produc-  
tive land in the rulers' hands, the dominance and  
power of man over his fellows is absolute and  
complete.—Clarence S. Darrow.

### TO LOCALS AND MEMBERS OF THE I. W. W.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 21, 1910.  
Editor Industrial Worker, Seattle, Wash.  
At last regular business meeting held by Local  
173, I. W. W., Fellow-Worker Edward Wat-  
kins was expelled from this Local. A further  
motion was carried which instructed the re-  
cording secretary to send a copy of this action to  
the Industrial Worker and Solidarity for pub-  
lication and also to general headquarters. This  
action was taken by Local 173, I. W. W., after  
Fellow-Worker Edward Watkins refused to ap-  
pear at the regular business meeting after be-  
ing notified, so as to answer the following  
charges preferred against him by auditing  
committee of this local.

We hereby charge Edward Watkins with  
falsifying the books of the secretary-treasurer  
and defrauding the local of \$12.97 while said  
Fellow-Worker Edward Watkins was entrusted  
with said office.

By order of Local 173, I. W. W.  
(Seal.) HARRY SNEET,  
Recording Secretary.

### TO OUR HUSTLERS.

"Hobo" Agitator, Shop Delegate, Camp De-  
legate, "Criminal Conspirators" and other un-  
desirables, now is the time to get subscribers  
and put "The Industrial Worker" on a paying  
basis.

With the help of the members we will con-  
tinue to make our "Labor Exchange" better  
and more complete until the last Employment  
Sharp goes "Hilo." Furnish us with the  
"Hilo" and we dish you up a weekly paper  
so far superior to the ordinary capitalist sheet  
that a single copy will make for a week  
bound "scissors bill" hilarious for a week.  
The Spokane Free Speech Fight, with the  
echoes of the McKees Rocks strike still ring-  
ing in the ears of the workers, giving them  
renewed hope and courage, the gathering of  
the labor lieutenants of the capitalists in the  
A. P. of L. for one last grand stand bluff against  
the United States Steel Corporation, the gen-  
eral dissatisfaction of the railroad workers  
along the line, makes this an opportune time  
to gather subs for "The Industrial Worker."  
It is imperative. Fellow Workers, that we  
should gather this fruit for the Industrial Un-  
ion before it falls and rots by the wayside. It  
is up to you.

Take a bunch of sub cards in one hand and  
a bundle of "Industrial Workers" under your  
arm, and tackle every working "stink" you come  
across. This is "Direct Action," and it is the  
kind that counts.

In sending in for change of address, always  
state the old address as well as the new.

When you have read this paper pass it on to  
a friend.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOR NOTES

### Russia.

The reaction is still in full swing. The per-  
secution is especially directed against workers  
and peasants and the democratic press. Every  
governor acts independently in his province,  
free from interference from the central admin-  
istration or from the Duma. The Russian laws,  
bad as they are, are not even observed by those  
petty tyrants, and the life and liberty of the in-  
habitants are entirely at their mercy. Radical  
papers especially are punished by heavy fines  
and their editors ruined economically. One  
paper in Yaroslavl was fined forty-five times in  
one year! Another in Saratoff was so recent-  
ly prosecuted that its editor and his wife  
ended by suicide. In many other places, as  
Kiev, Tiflis and Odessa, papers are daily fined  
and suspended.

But the so-called authorized and legal work-  
ers' organizations are especially singled out for  
persecution. According to law, the workers  
have the right to form unions and co-operative  
and friendly societies. These have accordingly  
been organized and have existed during the  
last years. Stolypin, that real Jesuit, has, how-  
ever, given secret orders to provincial gover-  
nors to suppress these societies by all means;  
but if a deputy in the Duma interpellates him  
on the persecution of unions, he explains that  
the governors are independent in those actions.  
Everywhere, particularly in the mining districts  
of South Russia, the unions are suppressed,  
prosecuted, or submitted to such absurd inter-  
ferences as the following: A local despot in the  
mining district issued an order that if a miner  
was seen unwashed in the street, he would be  
imprisoned and his union prosecuted!

On Dec. 21 a violent explosion took place in  
a lodging where Karpoff, the chief of the secret  
police of St. Petersburg, used to meet his in-  
imate agent, Voskressensky. There they pre-  
pared bombs, when, apparently by accident,  
Karpoff met his well-dressed fat and was  
blown up. The news that Voskressensky has  
been tried by court-martial and executed is ab-  
solutely false. Up till now he has not been  
handed over to any tribunal, and it is doubtful  
if he will be executed, as he is counted among  
the most useful agents-provocateur and skilled  
in the preparation of bombs for bogus conspira-  
cies and plots.—"Freedom."

### Finland.

One of the most revolting political crimes is  
at present being committed by the Russian gov-  
ernment against the gallant but defenseless lit-  
tle Finnish nation. During the whole of last  
century Finland enjoyed its autonomy and con-  
stitution in conformity with the San Stefano  
treaty. Despotism and reactionaries at were the  
Russian emperors Alexander I, Nicholas I and  
Alexander III, they did not dare to violate the  
oath which they had taken to observe the treaty  
rights; and Finland, with its poor, rocky soil,  
but comparative freedom, realized a great in-  
tellectual as well as economic progress. With  
truth it could put itself side by side with en-  
lightened Norway and Switzerland.

But Nicholas II, whose lack of all moral no-  
tions, whose pettiness and vindictiveness of  
character have been so clearly shown by the  
last four years' wholesale arrests, deportations  
and executions, and the destruction by fire and  
sword of whole provinces, decided that he need  
not be bound by his solemn oath. A small and  
free nation so near to St. Petersburg was too  
much for him! From the very beginning of his  
reign he attacked Finnish autonomy, and spies,  
gondarmes, and a governor-general as Robrik-  
off were sent to crush Finland; but the up-  
rising of the Russian people put an end to his  
policy. Now, encouraged by the triumph of  
militarism and the spy system, but especially  
by the support of liberal England in the person  
of Sir Edward Grey, Nicholas has returned to  
his plan. Again Finland is invaded by spies  
and Cossacks; its parliament, with its women  
deputies, is closed; the senate filled with Rus-  
sians, submissive creatures of the Tsar; the  
Finnish finances put under the control of the  
council of ministers, notorious for their em-  
bezzling and dishonesty.

What is most revolting is that public opinion  
in Europe, not only shows no indignation, but  
even seems to acquiesce in the latest of the  
Russian governments' crimes.

### REIGN OF TERROR IN ARGENTINE.

(From "Bulletin International," official organ  
of Confederation General du Travail in France.)  
We are in receipt of information from Buenos  
Ayres, dated December 10, that more than 500  
persons now are in the city prison accused of  
being anarchists. It is understood that a large  
part of these prisoners are condemned to de-  
portation to the penal colony in Tierra del  
Fuego. The arrests of anarchists, Socialist and  
syndicalist propagandists continue. We can  
add to this information that in spite of the  
suppression of Socialist, anarchist and syndi-  
calist journals and the embargo on their offi-  
cial and printshops, the revolutionary syndi-  
calist paper, "La Action Socialiste," has been  
able to get out secretly an interesting number  
relating the events of November 14, while the  
"Confederacion Obrera Regional Argentina,"  
under the same conditions, published a bulletin  
treating of the same events.

### DRIVEN NAKED THROUGH THE STREETS BY THE SPOKANE POLICE.

On Saturday, Jan. 22, Henry Butler, an I. W.  
street speaker, was driven through the  
streets to the rock pile to resume work, with  
only his coat and pants as wearing apparel.  
Here he was forced to remain in his half-naked  
condition in the cold and rain.

It had been a custom of the jail rulers to  
have the prisoners take their weekly bath  
every Saturday afternoon; also to wash their  
clothes. On this particular afternoon "Gorilla"  
Shannon had charge of the program. The fel-  
low-worker was not informed of the change of  
the program, so he proceeded to wash up his  
clothing. He was in the act of washing when  
this "benevolent" officer in charge officially  
notified him of the change of program. No ex-  
cuse would go; so that Fellow-Worker Butler  
was forced to go to work in his remaining  
clothes, consisting of pants and coat. A ball  
and chain were also attached to his person, so  
that he would be unable to run away.

If the fellow-worker had been a horse or a  
mule the humane society would have ordered  
him released and the officer charged with cru-  
elty to animals. Being only a wage slave, how-  
ever, in the eyes of that gentry of the stripe of  
"Gorilla" Shannon, he was entitled to no con-  
sideration. And then the terrible crime of be-  
ing an I. W. W. man!

The day is soon coming, however, when an  
organized working class will sweep aside such  
rotten institutions as exist in Spokane.

## DIRECTORY I. W. W. LOCAL UNIONS

The following is a directory of the Industrial  
Unions and Branches of Industrial Unions of the  
United States and Canada. Secretaries of  
Unions are requested to notify the editor of any  
changes desired in this list.  
The General Officers of the I. W. W. are as  
follows:

General Secretary-Treasurer—Vincent St.  
John, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue,  
Chicago, Ill.

General Organizer—Wm. E. Trautman, 518  
Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago,  
Ill.

General Executive Board—Joseph J. Ettor, 8  
Tunnel street, corner Webster avenue, Pitts-  
burgh, Pa.; Thomas Whitehead, 308 James  
street, Seattle, Wash.; Francis Miller, 12 Rose-  
mont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I.; M. L. Gaines,  
4243 Lexington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; T. J.  
Coie, 609 Anne street, Blue Island, Ill.

### ARIZONA.

Secretary, Town Address.  
272—F. Velarde, Phoenix, 595 Van Buren.

273—W. Welch, Globe, Box 1230.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

44—Alice Harding, Victoria, 1620 Pembroke.

625—A. L. Elliott, Nelson, Box 653.

322—T. H. Baird, Vancouver, room 3, 61 Cor-  
dova street W.

326—Prince Rupert.

### CALIFORNIA.

173—J. W. Johnstone, San Francisco, 909 How-  
ard street.

437—John Sanderson, Brawley, Box 61.

119—Wm. Kuhl, Redlands, B 367.

12—Wm. Allep, Los Angeles, 243 East Second  
street.

1—George Paff, Los Angeles, 243 East Second  
street.

18—W. R. Sautter, Los Angeles, 243 East Sec-  
ond street.

63—Wm. Erickson, Los Angeles, 243 East Sec-  
ond street.

66—W. F. Little, Fresno, 1114 Federal Alley.

137—Thos. Walsh, Holtville, Box 42.

13—Ernest Besselman, San Diego, 960 India  
street.

174—Oakland.

### COLORADO.

26—Walker C. Smith, Denver, cor. Curtis and  
Fifteenth streets.

### ILLINOIS.

600—J. J. Meyer, Pullman, 11,653 Yale avenue.

85—Branch No. 1 (Scandinavian), Oscar Ga-  
derlund, 935 Wells street.

85—W. Zalewski, Chicago, Polish Branch.

85—F. Price, Chicago, 418 Oak street, Branch  
No. 2.

167—A. Simpson, Chicago, 1811 Oakdale avenue.

### INDIANA.

600—Ben Wasson, Muncie, 711 East Twelfth  
street.

### IOWA.

139—H. Hagenson, Sioux City, 419 Jennings.

### LOUISIANA.

38—F. Albers, New Orleans, 137 North Scott.

### MINNESOTA.

424—H. F. Leger, Jr., Deer River.

64—C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 527 Emerson  
avenue.

137—Peter Johnson, Minneapolis, 104 Washing-  
ton street.

### MISSOURI.

84—A. Mizes, 1931 Biddle St., St. Louis.

Hugh M. Scott, Kansas City, 513 East  
Fifth street.

### MONTANA.

142—J. F. Schroeder, Anaconda, 212 East Com.  
avenue.

105—J. H. Schwend, Anaconda, 511 Washington.

405—F. C. Meyer, Butte, Box 1133.

41—Morris Waggoner, Great Falls, 520 Fourth  
avenue south.

421—Joe Duddy, Kallispell, Box 175.

29—Ralph H. Belcher, Billings.

40—Pete Brown, Missoula, Box 745.

### MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Elma Anolin, Negaunee, L. B. 277.

### NEBRASKA.

46—A. L. A. Schlermeyer, 1116-1118 Douglas  
street.

### NEW JERSEY.

24—A. Hagberg, Harrison, 15 Franklin ave.

63—A. Olson, Jersey City, 349 Communipaw  
avenue.

610—H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson

street.

NEW YORK.

161—C. Delz, New York, 512 East 146th

street.

420—C. G. Fisher, New York, 318 East 122d

street.

139—N. Beckman, New York, 324 E. 51st.

95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 West 96th

street.

317—J. Fronkowiak, Buffalo, 1159 Broadway.

91—J. Lyng, Yonkers, 29 Fernbrook.

15—A. Black, New York, 403 West 127th

street.

179—J. Rouleau, Brooklyn, 427 Nostrand

avenue.

OHIO.

59—M. Marcus, Cleveland, 2412 East 12th

street.

694—Evan Enoch, Martins Ferry, 501 High

street.

75—O. A. Storck, Lorain, 1569 East 29th

street.

### OREGON.

93—Paul Frohwerk, Portland, 37 N. Fox

street.

92—E. J. Foote, Portland, 33 N. Fourth

street.

41—Building Constructors, Portland, Ore.,  
North Fourth street. It. Lorton.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

5—L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 306 Smith street

524—T. Goetomo, Scranton, 101 Lackawanna

avenue.

215—J. Desmond, Pittsburgh, 4 Gazzan street

393—James Alassia, Box 239, Monacaola

516—Anton Parlee, Parsons, Box 8.

5



221 FIRST AVE. SOUTH

# LABOR EXCHANGE NEWS ITEMS



## LOGGERS, ATTENTION!

Owing to the rapidly increasing membership and necessity of being more centrally located in the Working Class District, we, the Loggers' Union No. 432, of the Industrial Workers of the World, have moved our headquarters to Room 3 Stetson Building, corner Second Avenue and Main Street. Loggers not as yet members of the organization are invited to visit our Free Reading Room. Business meetings held every Sunday at 1 p. m. The Secretary can be found at this address between the hours of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m. All mail should be addressed to the Acting Secretary.

WM. MCKENZIE,  
Room 3 Stetson Building,  
Seattle, Wash.  
Corner Second Avenue and Main Street.

Bryant, Wash.  
Stimson Lumber Co. Wages \$2.25 to \$4.00. Pay at any time. The grub is fair. I. W. W. men can secure work here. Sleep in a bunk house. Hospital fee, \$1. Boss hires men from employment shark.

TIM COUGHLAN,  
Local No. 432.

Kingston, Wash.  
Cook's Camp. Wages \$2.50 to \$4.50. Pay at any time. Grub is good. I. W. W. cannot secure work here at present. Sleep in a bunk house. Hospital fee, \$1 per month. Boss hires men from employment shark. Remarks: Camp four miles' walk from Kingston.

W. H. C. PARKER,  
Local No. 432.

Waldron Island, Wash.  
Northwestern Contract Co. Moore, boss. Wages, \$1.75 to \$4.00. Pay once a month. Grub is poor. I. W. W. can only secure work here when it is not known that they are members of the organization. Hospital fee, \$1. Boss hires all men from employment shark. Remarks: Block makers are out at present, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

R. L. LARQUE,  
Local No. 432.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

City of New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1910.  
F. R. Schleis, Seattle, Wash.

Fellow Worker: Yours of the 1st to hand. Don't bother about hunting up exp. of sub. Think you boys have done extraordinarily well in keeping the paper going as you have through such a fight. I, too, wish you "prosperity for the coming year," but I don't expect much for any man who works anywhere at any sort of a job until the whole working class begins to fight, for a fighting working class is the only thing on this earth that can put an end to the determination (that is everywhere shown) of the capitalist class to reduce all the workers to abject and utter slavery of the worst and most infamous kind. Several of us speak on street tonight. Good luck to all.

Yours for the Revolution before the next election.

COVINGTON HALL,  
Roseland, B. C., Jan. 19, 1910.

Dear Sir: My six months' subscription to the I. W. W., secured from Miss E. G. Flynn when here, having about expired, I take pleasure in renewing same for one year. Inclosed please find money order for \$1.50 in payment.

Sincerely yours,  
ARCHIE F. BERRY.

Fresno, Cal., Dec. 3, 1909.

Editor Industrial Worker:

Local No. 66 of Fresno was forced to change locations so as to have a room all the time. Have opened up a reading room at 1114 Federal alley.

All fellow-workers looking for us will go to alley between J and K streets, just off Mariposa street. Entrance on alley about 40 feet from street.

Covington, Ky., Jan. 14, 1910.

Dear Sir: I have this day forwarded to Mr. Fred W. Heselwood a check for \$5.00 for the cause of the I. W. W.

JOS. WILLMES,  
Local No. 20, I. M. U. of N. A.

Portland, Or., Jan. 21, 1910.

Fellow Worker: Yours of the 20th to hand. Sub. cards 15 for six months, and 15 for one year. I will use my best efforts to get the money for them and send it in.

The camp delegate from Black Rock, Fellow Worker A. J. Flynn, has been in with 20 applications, secured in two nights. On the first night, Wednesday last, he had the pool room. The camp owners went to the man that ran the pool room and told him if he let those I. W. W.'s hold another meeting there he would be run out of the camp. That scared the poor man, so the next night the school master gave the boys the school house. There are 100 men ready to sign up there. I expect a report from another camp delegate at Black Rock soon.

J. A. JACKSON.

Kendal, Mont.—Enclosed you will find clipping taken from the Great Falls Tribune which will explain itself. It is the same old story; after men have traveled a hundred and sometimes a thousand miles there is no job for them. Once in a while they put a few of the men that ship here to work, but they only do this, so they will not queer themselves. Their graft is very easily seen through. Another case of where the employment shark and the boss divide the spoils. The contractor's name is Cook; the camp is about one mile from Black Rock. He employs about 20 men when running full blast. Notwithstanding this fact there are from 10 to 30 men getting off here every day. Of course there is no job for them when they get off the train, so they are compelled to go back to Belt for the time being, as most of them have paid out all the money they had for the job (that they didn't get); and they are up against it. Some of them have appealed to the citizens of

Belt, with the result stated in the clipping. How long will the working class allow themselves to be led by these leeches?

"A committee from the Miners' Union will meet with the city council Saturday evening for the purpose of considering ways and means of stopping the employment agents of the large eastern cities and the railroad contractors from making Belt a dumping ground for unemployed men. It seems as though they are shipping men out here to work on the Belt cutoff, and then giving them only a few days' work, consequently the city is compelled to take care of them."

JAMES J. STARK,  
Local No. 222, Spokane.

Melbourne, Wash.—Clemens Logging Co.: Camp No. 4. Wages \$2.50 to \$5.00 (and board for hook-tender); bum grub; sleep in bunk house; hospital fee 75 cents; boss hires men from employment shark; board, 25 cents per meal; pay on the 15th of every month; if you quit before the 15th the bank will discount 25 cents off your check.

MEMBER I. U. No. 432.

## Employment Sharks Again.

We shipped to Hadlock, near Ironton, for the wood alcohol plant, to do concrete work. We were sent out by Crane's Employment Office. We were promised steady work, but when we got there the concrete work lasted only a day and a half. We stayed over Sunday, thinking that we were going to work Monday, but when Monday came we were told to get out. We protested, and said it was not right to make false pretenses to the men, but the boss, J. C. Elson, told us that it was his business, and that he would do as he damned pleased. We came back to Seattle and the same sign was up again on the board. Our expenses were \$5 fare and board, our receipts \$3.38. We were out \$2.62. (Signed) O. STECKANY, S. BEARF.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 24.—Editor Industrial Worker: I have just secured a little information that I think ought to be interesting reading for wage slaves. The story follows:

J. W. Sweeney, contractor, in the neighborhood of Tillamook, Or. Men are hired at employment agencies on the pretense of no fee and free fare, wages \$2.50 per day. They are told they will have seven miles to walk when they get off the train at Seaside. They arrive at Seaside about 11 p. m., and start out to find a bed in hotels; the price is 50 cents, and 25 cents at the city jail. That difficulty solved, they start out to the job. They then learn that they must walk 47 miles over a mountain trail before they reach the first camp; perhaps it is full-handed, so they go on the next, etc. However, they finally get work, and this is what they are up against: (Small tents for bunk-houses; 12 men to a tent (scarcely room for all to lay down at the same time, and six inches of mud to lie on if they do); wages \$2.25 per day; hospital fee \$1 per month; board \$2.25 per week; employment office fee \$1.50; railway fare \$4; anything they need from the commissary twice the price it is anywhere else. This ought to show the thick-headed "free-born intelligent American citizen" where the fat "friend of labor," Ornerly Bill of the Steam Shovelers' Union, stands on labor questions.

J. JACKSON.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 24.—Editor Industrial Worker: The undersigned member of Local 92 has just made a trip up on the Deschutes, on the railroad construction work, Porter Bros. contractors. Conditions there are as bad as anything I have seen. Wages for laborers are \$2 per day, board \$5.25 per week, hospital fee \$1 per month. Anything you get at the commissary twice as much as anywhere else. In most places the men sleep in tents. Fuel is scarce and the weather is cold. If there is any wood in camp at all it is rustled by the men coming home from work. Employment sharks in Portland are sending men up there in bunches and the bosses are firing the men to make room for more. Yours for industrial freedom.

ED. MELIN.

## RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE WASHINGTON STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR AT HOQUIAM, JAN. 14, 1910.

The constitution of the United States in plain language guarantees to all the people the right to freedom of speech as well as the right of peaceable assembly, denying the power of abridgment to congress, state, city or county. We are jealous of these rights and believe that we should resist to the utmost any attempt on the part of the court, state, city or county, to encroach upon these rights. We view with apprehension the injunction issued against our national officers at the instigation of the Buck Stove & Range Company, as well as the unwarranted overt action by the police departments of the cities of Spokane and Seattle.

## HEAR THE CALL!

Lo! the day of Freedom's breaking;  
See the gleaming from afar!  
"Sons of Toil" from slumber waking,  
Hail the bright and morning star.

Chorus:  
Hear the call! O gird your armor on,  
See our banners wide unfurled;  
Take the field and fight for freedom,  
Till all tyrants from their thrones are hurled!

Ever onward, ever loyal,  
Let no heart in terror quail;  
Freedom leads the conquering legions,  
In her name we shall prevail.

Ever onward, firm and steady,  
Paint not, fear not tyrant's frown,  
For our God is with you ever,  
Till you wear the victor's crown.

Conquering hosts with Red Flag waving,  
Sweeping on o'er hill and plain,  
Ne'er shall halt till swells the anthem,  
"Truth o'er all the world doth reign!"

N. J. B. BAILEY, Pa. D.

"They are slaves, who will not choose  
Hatred, scolding and abuse.  
Rather than in silence shrink  
From the truths they need most think;  
They are Slaves, who dare not be  
In the right with two, or three."

PAMPHLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.  
"Why Strikes Are Lost" by W. E. Trautmann, in LITHUANIAN. Price 10 cents a copy; 25 per cent off on orders of 100 or more.

IN ITALIAN—"Report of the I. W. W. to Paris International Congress." Same price as above. Address VINCENT ST. JOHN.

518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.  
Seven wealthy towns  
Contend for Homer, dead,  
Through which the living  
Homer begged his bread.

Watch the yellow label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. When the number on this label corresponds to the number on the paper, your subscription has expired. Renewal should be made at least three weeks before the date of expiration, so as to insure receiving every issue of the paper. Hustle for Subs.

# SOCIALISM AND INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

Perhaps that among all true principles and efforts set forth to establish justice and equality among mankind, and to free and emancipate the oppressed and downtrodden portion of humanity from their bondage and economic dependence upon a dominant and arrogant ruling class, nothing has been more misconstrued, misrepresented and perverted by the exploiters of labor than the true principles of Socialism and Industrial Unionism; and it is for the purpose of helping to clear the minds of those who are not thoroughly acquainted with the functions and aim of Socialism and the true labor movement that these lines are written.

It's a fact that if every one would understand the grand principles of Socialism every man and woman would not only desire it, but would also become active and enthusiastic workers for its realization, and the present gambling system of commercialism, which is the producer of paupers and millionaires, debauchery, prostitution and degradation, would soon be at an end.

But the dominant class in society, having by means of their economic advantage arrogated unto themselves not only the control of the educational system and the press which moulds and shapes public sentiment, but have also subordinated the "so-called" pulpit, "which controls the religious element of the working class," into a subservient agent, or "lackey," to accomplish what the secular educators have failed to do, viz., to pervert and conceal the truth of Socialism to mean any and everything except its real mission, and they have succeeded to a great extent to get honest and well-meaning working men and women to insensibly work against even their own interest.

The oldest and most flagrant attack on the aim of Socialism is to misconstrue it to mean "anarchism," which they interpret to mean lawlessness, disorder and confusion, and its advocates a mob of bomb throwing fanatics and murderers of rulers; but realizing that this has not been the case, and that the principles of Socialism have been steadily growing and realizing its steady growth and progress, and realizing that Socialism is inevitable, they have resorted to more subtle methods by defining it to mean the ownership of public utilities by the present capitalist form of government and other inconsistent theories by which they have succeeded in splitting up the ranks of the labor movement into factions; which, instead of uniting to combat the common enemy to the labor movement are insensibly fighting one another, to the interest of the capitalist class.

But not enough with that, but as the principles of Socialism have been gaining steady interest by the public mind and sentiment, especially among the religious element, the "priesthood" (the servants and lackeys of capitalism) have succeeded in confusing Socialism and to misconstrue and pervert its aim and functions in the minds of the variously inclined religious people to such an extent that Socialism has been made into what "Bob" Ingersoll said about the Bible, like a "wax nose." It is twisted and shaped to fit any face. And so they are trying to harmonize Socialism with every imaginable mythology of superstition and fanaticism in existence. And so we have Catholic Socialists, Christian Socialists, Spiritualist Socialists, New and Old Thought Socialists, etc., and it is only a matter of time till we shall have Holy Rollers and Jumpers attached to the tail of the "kite" also. And so true and honest, sincere but ignorant dupes of these factions (some having very high and noble ideals of life), are made to believe that the aim of Socialism is to establish a universal brotherhood, as the state of perfection obtained through the development of the seven spheres in the spiritual world, or perhaps by some a "happy hunting ground," or anything to suit the fancy of their imagination. And all this because it is the interest of the dominant class in society to keep the working class divided concerning this material interest in order that they "the capitalist class," may fleece and exploit the workers of the greatest portion of their production. And as the capitalist class are perfectly conscious of the fact that it is only by organized effort that the true aim of Socialism can be realized and the oppressed and exploited working class can possibly be emancipated, it is their purpose to do as long as possible keep the tollers so divided.

Nevertheless, in spite of all their nefarious methods to corrupt, to hinder and prevent the progress of the labor movement, it is steadily growing and gaining the sentiment of all true seekers for justice and liberty. Why? Because Socialism is a universal principle based on science, on facts and logic gained by practical experience. It is not a thing of air, or imagination, destined to some future age, or to a life beyond the great unknown. It pertains only to material things, to the present physical life and the sustenance and comfort thereof. Its aim and object is not a universal brotherhood of man (although it is a good promoter thereof), but its aim is an industrial democracy, a co-operative commonwealth. Socialism means the collective ownership of the earth and the production and distribution thereof by society co-operatively. In contra distinction to this present competitive and gambling system of commercialism which is the cause of extreme poverty on one hand and multi-millionaires on the other, and the ambition to supremacy and despotism. Socialism stands for a new and scientific system of social economy, a new social order of things, and being confined only to industry, to production and distribution thereof and the socialization of the same to a collective ownership, it follows that Socialism does not exist outside of the organization or socialization of the industries of the world, and the only consistent method of realizing its aim is to organize industrially and therefore by organizing industrially we are not only forming the great structure of the new society, the new social order of things, but we are also developing the necessary economic power, without which we cannot exercise or express our political rights, and the only possible way for the proletariat to obtain control of the economic power is to organize themselves into one compact industrial organization, thereby gaining conscious and organized control of their labor power, which is the source of all economic power. And having gained control of their economic power, the proletariat will be well equipped for political action, and the new social economic order of things being political in itself. The political rights of its citizens are confined within the realm of its own organization and those who think that the proletariat can gain control of economic power by political action are either ignorant of the functions of Socialism and are unscientific and Utopian, or else traitors to the labor movement and lackeys of capitalism to pervert and misconstrue the true function of the labor movement and of Socialism.

The only possible and consistent method of gaining political rights is to first get control of the economic power which controls all political rights and which is absolutely necessary for the establishment of the new economic and political order of society which guarantees to everyone the full product of their labor—an equal standing in society, equal opportunities in life, justice, peace and liberty to all mankind. When this has been accomplished there will be only one class of people in the world, the working class; only one system of social economy, the industrial democracy, the universal co-operative commonwealth. And if our religious enthusiasts will help us to accomplish this they will have taken a long step toward the realization of their dream of a universal brotherhood. But let us be consistent and take the first step first instead of taking the first step last. Let the workers of the world unite in their common interest to remove the cause and hindrance to the progress and development of the mental and intellectual possibilities in man. When this has been accomplished the historic mission of Socialism will have been fulfilled.

A. E. HOLST,  
Press Committee C. E. C., Los Angeles, Cal.

## THE FOREIGNER.

With what a complacent sense of superiority we read of the general coarseness of the Foreign element in sunny Spokane. But in looking over the list of arrests for free speech we find that enough mechanics passed through the hands of the city tyrants in one month to erect a modern city. Yet all these useful members of society, who produce the world's wealth, are classed by a certain parasite class as undesirable citizens. Now let us see who these bad people are.

They are workmen who are trying to better their condition in disregard of capitalist teachings of race or creed or color, by uniting their forces into one grand labor union, including all industries, and with an understanding that "an injury to one is the concern of all."

Now, in regard to the foreign element, let us see which is the most desirable. Chief Sullivan of the blue-coat brigade, is a foreigner, but happens to be a "desirable" one. It is only a few years ago when he drifted onto our shores in an immigrant ship (no doubt he came over in the ballast); applied for a job on the bridge, which has since become famous by the use of the mailed fist and the big stick. This famous foreigner, who idles the iron heel of capitalism over the rights of American citizens, had better ask himself if he has taken out his first papers as yet. He hadn't up to a few years ago, but he still could hold that job as policeman. You are supposed to be a citizen so many years before you can get any kind of civil or governmental job. But not with the big chief. So long as you are willing to be a useful tool for the real estate sharks and the rest of the parasite class, and a willing strike breaker, you are a desirable citizen. And yet this tyrant, who came from Cork, Ireland, to hire out as a Pinkerton thug to beat workmen on the head in the interest of private property, has the audacity to rail us foreigners.

But that is not all: We are agitators, anarchists, and conspirators, and if out of a job, ho-ho-ho. The matter of fact is, that the corporation interests that brought the foreigner to American shores with every kind of inducement, nothing short of kidnapping and shanghaiing methods, funds that the new golden heaven is not what it has been pictured. The closest he can come to picking up gold is a job in a sweat-shop, coal mine, mill or factory. There he ekes out an existence the same as he did in Italy, Russia, Spain, or any other country which he may happen to come from.

Expecting to find a "free" country, he finds that the same corporation interests crush him if he seeks to organize, deny him the right of free speech, the right of peaceable assembly, and if he tries to exercise the same he is hustled off to the "bull-pen." Likewise jury trials are denied him. Meanwhile these workmen, whom the masters, the corporations, have brought over here in order to keep down the price of labor, are regarded with fierce patriotic hate when they refuse to sell their manhood for a mess of pottage.

H. LLOYD.

## THE HUNGER WAIL.

From all the land rises the hunger wail, from Ghetto and countryside, from prison and casual ward, from asylum and workhouse—the cry of the people who have not enough to eat. Millions of people, men, women, children, little babies, the blind, the deaf, the halt, the sick, vagabonds and tollers, prisoners and paupers, the people of Ireland, England, Scotland, Wales, who have not enough to eat. And this in the face of the fact that five men can produce bread for a thousand; that one workman can produce cotton cloth for 250 people, woollens for 300, and boots and shoes for 1,000. It would seem that 40,000,000 people are keeping a big house, and that they are keeping it badly. The income is all right, but there is something criminally wrong with the management. And who dares to say that it is not criminally mismanaged, this big house, when five men can produce bread for a thousand, and yet millions have not enough to eat?—Jack London.

## NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 17, 1910.  
Arrived in this graveyard town Jan. 14, 1910. Find Fellow Workers Johnson, Collins, Prosser sick in bed. And Peterson just out of hospital. Bill Shannon is going to be pensioned for being good and faithful (cur dog) to his masters. They are figuring on presenting him with a good tight fitting collar, also are thinking of sending him for a trip around the world. I would advise him not to neglect visiting the west coast of Africa, and there see some of his relations in the cocoanut trees. Buck Miller, the professor of slumism at the Franklin school house, has resigned from the city police force sooner than stand an investigation before the police commissioners. He is now promised a job with the W. W. F. Co. Any man unfit for police service can secure a job with this outfit. The fight is still on here and the only men that are not working here are the police.

Yours for a speedy release from wage slavery.

JIM PATTON,  
Local 178, Seattle, Wash.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

Will the trapper and prospector who talked to the Secretary of the I. W. W. at Portland some time ago about land for the Swedes in the North, please send his address to Secretary I. W. W., 33 North Fourth Street, Portland, Or.

## Spokane Advertisements

### Mechanics Cafe and Bakery

308 WASHINGTON STREET.  
GROSS & CAROTHERS,  
PROPRIETORS.  
MEALS 15 CENTS AND UP  
Short Orders at all hours. Boxes reserved for ladies. Open all night.  
MEAL TICKETS, \$3.25 FOR \$3.00

## Spokane Advertisements

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ONE DOLLAR PER WEEK  
3118 EAST SPRAGUE

PHONE MAIN 2623  
If out of office call up Main 5645  
DR. I. H. ROBB  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON  
Has removed to  
OFFICE: 201-202 LINDELL BLK.  
Office Hours:  
9-10, 2-4, 6-8  
SPOKANE, WASH.

### Ressa Bros.

POOL PARLOR, CIGARS, TOBACCO  
Grocery Store in Connection  
416 Front Avenue

### Ideal Rooming House

221 1/2 Howard St.  
Neatly furnished rooms, 15c to \$1.00.  
NELS SWANSON, Prop.

### O. K. LOAN OFFICE

220 N. Stevens Street  
Tailor Made Suits, value \$15.00, at \$4.00 and up.  
Overcoats, value \$8.00, at 75c and up.  
Give us a trial. Strictly Second Hand  
We've got the goods.

### Stevens Street Restaurant

502 Stevens Street  
BEST 15c MEAL IN THE CITY  
OUR COFFEE CAN'T BE BEAT

### ALBERT V. ROE

(Local 222, Spokane)  
Agent for the Industrial Worker and  
I. W. W. Song Books.  
To Fan the Flames of Discontent  
The Employment Shark Must Go.

### Miller's Cafe

The only 25-cent Meal House in Missoula,  
Mont.  
I. W. W. HEADQUARTERS  
132 WEST FRONT STREET.

### I. W. W. Song Books Now Ready

The Classic Songs of Revolution and the  
Songs of the Modern Struggle  
25 Songs in All

Address:  
B. HOLMES  
Literature Agent I. W. W.  
REAR 412-420 FRONT AVE.

Price—10 Cents Each  
\$5.00 per 100  
\$2.50 per 50

Why Strikes are Lost—How to Win

PRICE 5 CENTS

Discount of 25% on orders of 100 or more

### Queen Coffee House

We Feed More Workingmen Than  
Any Place in Town  
OUR "COFFEE AND" IS  
KNOWN  
237 FRONT AVENUE.